

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1886

NUMBER 27

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
W. HENRY D. JACQUARD,  
Chargé d'Affaires.  
HENRY CADOGAN,  
Secretary of Legation.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 43, Rua do  
Ovidor.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

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Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the Lord's day  
Sundays in each month at 7 p.m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,  
p.m.; Sundays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.;  
on Wednesdays at 7 o'clock, p.m. on Fridays.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caju.  
English services at 11 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7 p.m. on Fridays.  
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching  
7:30 p.m. Sunday morning meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
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p.m., every evening. Sunday school at 1:30 p.m.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Consolação, No. 173.  
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and 7:30 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7:30  
o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English  
services on the 1st [7 p.m.] and 3rd [11 a.m.] of Sunday of  
each month.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Travessa Espinha. Train leaves Rio  
at 5:30 a.m. and is divided at Petropolis into Central, and S. Paulo  
branches. Former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25. Entre Rios  
branch leaves Barra at 8:45 and Lafayette (terminus) at 9:30 p.m. latter arrives at  
S. Paulo at 7:45 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 10:55. From Barra Rio train leaves  
at 8:55 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 10:15.  
Downward, train leaves Lafayette at 7:30 a.m. Cachoeira 8:45  
S. Paulo branch at 1:10 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:25. Entre Rios  
(S. Paulo branch) at 4:10 a.m. arriving at Barra at 5:15 p.m. and Rio at 5 p.m.  
3:00 arrive at Barra at 5:10 a.m. and Rio at 5 p.m.  
Linha de Petropolis. Train leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:15. Entre Rios at 2:25 and Maracanã (terminus) arrives  
at 6:50 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 10:15 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at  
1:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Maracanã (terminus) at 5:50 a.m. Cachoeira 6:45  
Porto Novo 7:25, arriving at Barra at 8:25 and Rio at 8 p.m.  
reach Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
Mant. Train, leave Rio at 8:15 and 9:50 a.m. 11:45 and  
5 p.m. first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8:03 p.m. second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 2:55 p.m. and  
third to Barra arriving at 3:50 p.m. Downward, train leaves Barra  
at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 5:17 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.  
Rio at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra at 5:17 a.m. and  
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and  
11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50  
p.m.  
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:10 a.m. Down-  
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,  
ward, train leaves Barra at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:10  
arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Downward, train leaves S.  
Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p.m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (San' Anna)  
7:00 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:15. Cachoeira 11:00  
per trainway from Cantagallo 12:15 and Macaia 1:10 p.m.  
Return train leaves Macaia 5:50, Condiro 10:40 and Nova  
Friburgo 12:35 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2:50 p.m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and San' Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and  
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and  
at 4:30 and 8:30 p.m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave  
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and holidays. Return, train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a.m.  
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 67, Rua do Ou-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, em. Rua da  
Constituição.  
CAHINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Beneficentes.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician—  
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calzavaz—Surgeon and Physician—  
Direc. Rua Primeiro de Março No. 72. From 1 to 3 p.m.  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Educ. Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21 from 12 to  
1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: N. 120 Rua de S.  
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1886.

The legislative record since our last has been quite barren, so far as the real work of the prorogation is concerned. The several departmental budgets have been under constant discussion, but owing to the facility with which all kinds of questions are dragged into the debates, their progress has been greatly impeded. On the 13th a further prorogation to the 25th was announced, and even now the prospect of concluding the discussions on these bills before this latter date is very slight. This sterility in legislative work is becoming a matter for serious attention, for it means an enormous expenditure of money, and endless complications, without any corresponding benefit in the way of legislation. In the Senate the "Forges et Chantiers" question has drawn some of the attention before bestowed upon the Waring Brothers claim, and both, we deeply regret to say, with the evident purpose of defending breaches of contract, and avoiding the payment of indemnities. It is a noteworthy fact that not one single man has yet appeared to advocate the scrupulous observance of contracts and the prompt indemnification of persons suffering losses through the failure of officials to meet their obligations. The only law in such cases seems to be that of expediency—to avoid or defer payments wherever the treasury owes an indemnity. The common sense rule of treating the government like a private individual in all contracts to which it is a party, does not seem to have yet found much favor, and that for the simple reason that Brazilian officials seem unable to divest the government of its sovereign character and make it subject to the laws governing the observance of contract obligations. In the "Forges et Chantiers" case, where the *Relação* (Court of Appeals) reversed the decision of a lower court and pronounced the government responsible for damages for breach of contract in an order for the construction of an ironclad, the minister announces his intention to embargo the sentence and save the Treasury from the indemnity. Although a formal contract was drawn up, signed, stamped (over 4,000\$ in value) and recorded in the Contadoria da Marinha—part of which has been published—the minister and various senators have had the hardihood to deny that any such contract ever existed. In the Waring Brothers case, the liberals propose to oppose the appropriation, not on its merits, but because the

conservatives are seeking to fix the blame on them for the complication which has arisen. The emancipation question has again been under discussion, and with some important results. In the Chamber, on the 15th, the prime minister announced that the government would take no further steps toward the extinction of slavery. On the 17th, however, Senator José Bonifácio made a powerful attack on the government in regard to emancipation, severely criticised its execution of the law of 1885, and proposed three amendments to the budget of the department of agriculture defining the interpretation of certain clauses in that law. The ministry positively refused to accept these amendments, but two of them were carried on the 18th, five conservative senators voting with the opposition. This is one of the sharpest rebuffs the ministry has yet received, but it is not yet considered sufficient to force a resignation.

DURING the Senate session of the 20th instant Senator Taunay took occasion to call attention to the question of cinchona cultivation, and asked the government for information regarding the Barreira cinchona plantation. He referred to the efforts employed by the British and Dutch governments to encourage this industry, and the advantages which the state might derive from its cultivation. Senator Dantas took up the same subject and stated that the cultivation of cinchona was begun in this country in 1868, and that the experiment had given good results. In entire accord with the preceding speaker, he thought that the government ought to encourage its cultivation on a large scale. There can be no doubt whatever as to the good results of such an industry, provided it is intelligently carried on and it is not handicapped by export taxes. So far as it can legitimately do so the government will certainly do wisely to encourage this and all other new industries, for the country needs a greater diversity of productions. But how is this to be done? And is it not a sad commentary on the state of affairs that no industry can be started without government aid and encouragement? Must we believe that the Brazilian people have come to that pass where no industry can be initiated and no enterprise carried on without such help? And what future is there for a country so helpless as this? Instead of trying to secure aid and encouragement for this or that special industry, however advantageous it may be, we are inclined to think that the first duty of the government is that of arousing the people to think and act for themselves. Industry should be made less dependent upon the public treasury, and more upon individual enterprise. Instead of confining their whole attention to coffee and sugar cultivation, why should not the planters exercise their own good judgment and undertake the production of other staples? The state may very properly obtain information for them, and may even carry on experimental farms, like this cinchona plantation at Barreira, but beyond this is the domain of private industry into which the state should not enter. The minister of agriculture should furnish all the required information in regard to this experiment, which should be published, but we do not see that anything further should be done. The people should be made to feel that the matter is wholly in their own hands.

Nothing could be more explicit than the statements of Premier Cotepe in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th instant in regard to the question of emancipation. The question had been raised as to the status of slaves under the so-called emancipation act of last year; as to whether their

present condition is that of slaves or of men in *statu liberi*; as to the retention of the penalty of whipping (Art. 60, *Código Criminal*); whether the government thinks of ameliorating the condition of the free-born children of slaves; and what effect has the nationality of the slaves upon the proposed registration. The design of the interpellation was to force the government into a positive and unequivocal declaration of its opinion on the great question of emancipation. And, it is needless to add, the design succeeded admirably, for there can be no further doubt as to the opinions of Premier Cotepe and his colleagues. At the outset the prime minister declared that the law recognized no intermediate position between slavery and freedom, and therefore "the condition of a slave is that of a slave." The government recognizes no *status liberi* belonging to the slave, and his position must remain as that of unqualified slavery. As to the whipping penalty for slaves, there is no law revoking it, nor has the government anything to propose in the matter. As to the free-born children, there is also nothing to propose, as the ministry considers them amply provided for by existing laws. They now number over 400,000. And as to the question of origin as affecting matriculation, the prime minister considers that the laws of 1871 and 1885 in providing for the registry of "all slaves, with place of birth" is a virtual repeal of the anti-slave trade law of 1831. In the present registration, therefore, all slaves, whether imported after 1831, or not, will be considered legally as slaves. If such illegally-imported slaves care to bring an action for freedom before the courts, they can do so. And in conclusion the prime minister declares that, "Others can make reforms if they wish, but as for himself the question is settled." As this was not an after-dinner speech, for which the prime minister thinks that no man should be held responsible, we may take it as the frank expression of his matured convictions. We can not say that they are flattering either to himself or to his country, but they are certainly frank and clear cut. It matters not what finely drawn sentiment he used to close his speech to the effect that "there is not a single Brazilian who does not wish to see this canker extirpated, who does not wish to see slavery ended," for that is nothing more than cheap rhetoric. There is hardly a man in the country who does not say the same thing, even when doing all he can to perpetuate the institution. What men do is often quite different from what they say, and nowhere is that fact better illustrated than in the history of Brazilian emancipation. There have been fine sentiments enough wasted to have accomplished the whole task by a single stroke of the pen; but the truth is that, while everybody talked emancipation in the abstract, very few really wanted it. Premier Cotepe's attitude in this respect, is an admirable illustration of the case. He says that there is no Brazilian who does not want to see slavery ended, but at the same time decides that the status of the slave has not been changed by the emancipation laws. Let us see. The present slave is a prospective freedman, which he was not before; he has recourse against cruel treatment, which he did not have before; he possesses opportunities for securing his liberation by judicial means, which was not the case before; he has an interest in an emancipation fund through which his liberation may be obtained, which he did not have before; and there are restrictions placed upon his sale which never existed before. His children are free in the terms of the law, and the same law recognizes his claim to freedom by undertaking to liberate him and his fellows as rapidly as the means of

the state will permit. How can it be said, therefore, that the emancipation laws have not changed his status. He is a presumptive freedman, and may to-morrow be as free as Premier Cotepe himself. Then as to the so-called repeal of the 1831 law, how can any sane man claim that a registry clause in the law of 1871 legalizes infractions of the old law? Were a poor white man illegally registered as a slave by some powerful land proprietor in the interior, would he be legally a slave? And where native Africans have been introduced into the country in express violation of the anti-slave trade law of 1831, which was made in fulfillment of solemn treaty engagements, can any number of registrations render that law null and void and its infractions legal? Machiavelli himself would have been ashamed of such sophistry and lack of principle! And how are these poor Africans to procure their liberty through the courts? Is it their duty to enforce the laws of the country, or is it the duty of the government? The government is quick enough to protect the interests of the rich and the strong; why can it not do as much for the poor and helpless? But, after all, what is the use of discussing so untenable a position as that assumed by Brazil's prime minister? It is not only weak and sophistical, but it is so highly dishonorable that it ought to make every Brazilian's cheek redden with shame.

THE police and medical inquiry into the Parahyba do Sul atrocity, by which two unhappy slaves died on the road from the jail where they had been barbarously whipped, has resulted in the indictment of the driver, João Corrêa Ventura, who had been sent to bring them back to the plantation. We gave a few particulars at the time the crime was committed, but we have made no serious attempt to characterize it as it deserves, simply because it is beyond the powers of description and denunciation to do so. There were four slaves, belonging to one Domingiano Caetano de Valle, confined in the jail at Parahyba do Sul for an assassination committed nearly one year ago. Their trial took place in July last and they were condemned to 300 lashes each. These were administered in the presence of the judge himself, who is credited with a brutal order to have the lashes laid on with greater severity. As the whip used had five or six lashes of plaited rawhide, the punishment was nearer 1,500 than 300 lashes. The execution of this barbarous sentence lasted several days, at the end of which a doctor was called in to cut away the lacerated skin and flesh and to dress the wounds. After a short time the poor wretches were pronounced "healthy and in good condition," and were on July 27th delivered over to three or four mounted men sent by Valle to bring them back to the plantation. They left the jail with their wrists tied with cords, which were attached to iron collars and then tied to the horses ridden by their conductors. Thus bound together, two and two, and under the whip of another driver, these poor, weakened, lacerated slaves were dragged through the streets of Parahyba do Sul and out on a public highway to Entre Rios. As a rule, the dogs of the poorest man in Brazil receive better treatment than this. Between two and three kilometres from the starting point, two of them fell in the road exhausted, one of them dying almost immediately and the other very soon after. A cart was then procured and they were carried on to Entre Rios. An autopsy showed masses of clotted blood in the posterior parts of the lungs, and much congestion of those organs, and the doctors at once declared that death had been caused by pulmonary congestion. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the condition

of the lungs and the accumulation of clotted blood on their posterior surfaces proved that the brutal whippings received were the prime cause of the congestion, and therefore the cause of their death. The notoriety given to the affair has compelled a police investigation, in which the chief purpose seems to have been to fix the crime upon the three men sent after the slaves. There is not the slightest doubt but what these men are guilty of great brutality toward the slaves, but it is hardly just that all the responsibility should be shifted upon their shoulders. They are coarse, brutal, ignorant men, to whom the slave is a mere animal, to be driven and flogged like a mule. They are just what the law and the slaveholder have made them. To deliver over to them these four slaves after an imprisonment of nine months and so brutal a flogging, was certainly a blunder for which the judge himself is responsible. He should have known their condition, which Ventura and his companions evidently did not, and he never should have permitted them to leave the jail for a 12 kilometre journey on foot. The bare facts of the case show that the responsibility rests upon more shoulders than one, and that no one felt shocked by the brutal treatment of these slaves until an unexpected death on the public highway brought the matter into public notice. We have heard of no one who pitied the poor wretches when they were dragged out of town in the open day at the tails of Caetano de Valle's horses. There is not only a crime concerned here, but an indelible disgrace for the whole country.

#### BRITISH BENEVOLENT FUND.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Fund was held on the 16th inst., when the following report was presented:

To the subscribers to the British Benevolent Fund.

Gentlemen.—Your committee beg to lay before you the following statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30 June, 1886:

Receipts.	
Balance from last year...	10,253\$150
Subscriptions.....	4,717 000
Interest.....	418 060
	15,388\$210
Expenditure.	
Pensions.....	5,340\$000
Passages.....	378 000
Temporary assistance.....	309 540
Loan.....	40 000
	6,067\$540

Balance.	
Cash.....	1,160\$910
London & Brazilian Bank	
bill due 15 May, 1887.	8,159\$760
	9,320 670

It is with much regret that your committee record a decrease of Rs. 932\$480 in the balance of funds on hand. There has been a falling off of subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,080\$000, while at the same time the calls on the resources of the association have been somewhat greater than during the previous year, the pensions showing an increase of Rs. 320\$000, and temporary assistance and passages of Rs. 251\$140. There remain 24 pensioners on the books, representing an annual outlay of Rs. 5,280\$000, or rather more than the total income for the year now ended, and it is to be feared that few reductions can be made without causing hardship and distress, and that the sum of Rs. 40\$000 now standing as loan will also have to be written off as a gift.

Fresh assistance, your committee are glad to say, is promised by some former subscribers whose names do not figure in the past year's receipts, but as the calls on the society for the year now commencing do not promise to be less than they have been,

it is clear that the Reserve Fund can not be kept even at the present figures, unless a more general support than of late be given by the British residents.

Rio de Janeiro, 16th September, 1886.

(signed) **FREDERICK YOUNG, chairman**  
**W. RUMSEY, treasurer**  
**JOHN R. STATHAM, secretary**  
**R. S. QUAYLE**  
**H. O. ROBINSON**  
**F. H. HARRISON**  
**E. W. MAY**  
**WM. MORRISSEY**  
**J. OWEN USWIN**  
**F. L. SCHWIND, JR.**

#### RIO DE JANEIRO versus SÃO PAULO.

History repeats itself! On the 7th September, 1821, the *Grito de Liberdade* awoke the "tico-tico" on the mound of Ypiranga; on the 7th September, 1886, other *Gritos* awoke the drowsy cattle on the plains of Tietê. The first came from the throat of D. Pedro I; the last from the throats of half a dozen men capering about the *campo* and throwing their clothing in the air, the irrepressible hip-hip-hurrahing of the Anglo-Saxons when they congregate to drink Gray's beer, or any other man's, and toast their jolly good friends!

Of the match little can be said, and that little better unsaid. The ground horribly disappointed all the players and in the cricket match very little cricket was played. A batsman can hardly play with confidence when he has to stop half the balls sent in with his head unless he has a *front de bouff* (forehead like Bull), or a *dernier resort* like Swanwick. The first day's play of 68 runs for Rio, and 37 runs for São Paulo, seemed to point out what would be the final result pretty clearly, and the boys went round toasting "Lamoureux and his Mug!"

With the second day's play the rapid fall of the Rio wickets, which only ran up a score of 45 runs, leaving the Paulistas only 77 to win, changed the feeling and the adage that no one, not even "Lamoureux and his Mug," can be a prophet on his own platform, became once more confirmed by the Paulistas making the winning number with five wickets to fall! Although elated with their success, "Ilka cock crawls loudest on his ain dunghill," the Paulistas feel that their victory was perhaps owing more to the bad wicket and the glorious uncertainty of cricket than any superior play on their part, and that Rio, although they could not command success (and the mug), did more, they deserved it—as a stronger team than the one brought up never played in São Paulo.

But *quem sabe*, there may be truth in what Mr. Hammond so persistently advocated in his speech, that the game was won because the boys that won it lived in a splendid climate and eat "two good sound meals a day;" that civil and religious liberty and the rights of man were as fraud, delusions and snares; and that what man and other animals wanted were a splendid climate and "two square meals a day."

Mr. Fitzhugh said Mr. Hammond was quite unanswerable on his platform, thanked the Paulistas for their reception, referred gracefully to the ladies, said he was sorry The News had spread itself out in fireworks for their victorious reception, as the letting off of "literary squibs" was more in their line, and said he could not sing as well as his big brother but would find a substitute.

Mr. Dickson (on behalf of the ladies) said that nature had lavishly cut him out for a lady's man, that "all his books were women's looks," and jolly he had found 'em; and then Mr. Hammond got back to his "two sound meals a day" and the meeting

broke up—the boys wanting their dinner and the rights of man, and not any more talk, talk.

PRIZE-MUG.

São Paulo, 13th September, 1886.

The scores, as furnished us by the *mug-wumps*, were as follows:

S. PAULO CRICKET CLUB.	
1st innings.	2nd innings.
1 T. Pudney, b. Sherrard 0	—
2 F. Richardson c. and b. Holman.....	4 c. Fox, b. Holman.....
3 P. Miller, b. Sherrard.....	4 not out.....
4 G. Kennedy, b. Holman.....	5 c. Bull, b. Holman.....
5 C. Corbett, b. Sherrard.....	6 l. b. w. b. Holman.....
6 W. Hammond, b. Holman.....	—
7 J. Impett, do.....	1
8 G. Pudney, b. Sherrard.....	6 not out.....
9 P. Ferguson, not out.....	5 b. Sherrard.....
10 R. Gray, b. Holman.....	5 c. Sherrard.....
11 Saunders, b. Sherrard.....	0 run out.....
Extras.....	11
	38

RIO CRICKET CLUB.	
1st innings.	2nd innings.
1 C. Walter, c. Corbett, b. Richardson.....	0 b. Kennedy.....
2 P. Swanwick, b. Kennedy.....	1 b. Impett.....
3 C. Tross, b. Richardson.....	0 do.....
4 Bull, do.....	6 do.....
5 C. Cox, c. Corbett, b. Impett.....	41 c. Kennedy, b. Impett.....
6 W. Hammond, b. Richardson.....	2 c. Kennedy, b. Impett.....
7 H. Fitzhugh, b. Kennedy.....	0 b. Kennedy.....
8 K. Sherrard, b. Richardson.....	3 run out.....
9 P. Keay, b. Impett.....	6 b. Kennedy.....
10 G. Fox, c. and b. Kennedy.....	1 c. Gray, b. Impett.....
11 W. Slater, not out.....	0 not out.....
Extras.....	9
	69

The majority of the Rio Cricket Club say that there was some mistake in selecting the eleven sent to São Paulo, which, had the necessary care been taken, could and would have brought back that mug. On the 19th the Club challenged the selected eleven and the result was not favorable to the *mug-wumps*; the scratch eleven just walking away from the *élite*, to the immense delight of the mob, and the corresponding disgust of the vanquished. The presence of Messrs. Swanwick and Sherrard might have somewhat modified the glorification of the mob, but this is, at least, hypothetical for the scratch eleven had won the match before the fall of the second wicket.

The scores are as follows:

S. PAULO ELEVEN, R. C. C.	
1 C. Walter, b. James.....	0
2 C. Bull, do.....	0
3 G. Cox, c. Oliver, b. James.....	15
4 D. Keay, b. James.....	3
5 G. Fox.....	3
6 W. Hammond, b. Jones.....	14
7 H. Fitzhugh, c. Tross, b. James.....	3
8 C. Tross, not out.....	17
9 G. Browne (sub.), b. Jones.....	0
10 R. Sherrard [abs.].....	—
11 P. Swanwick [abs.].....	—
Byes 6, w. b. 7.....	13
	65

Bowling Analysis.	
balls.	runs.
1 E. Jones.....	73 20 5 2 0
2 W. James.....	58 25 1 6 3
3 F. Gepp.....	10 4 0 0 0
4 F. Tross.....	9 3 0 0 4

R. C. C. SCRATCH ELEVEN.	
1 V. Lopes, c. Bull, b. Fitzhugh.....	28
2 W. James, c. Cox, b. Fitzhugh.....	7
3 J. Oliver, b. Cox.....	40
4 F. Pennell, c. and b. Cox.....	7
5 J. Cross, b. Cox.....	34
6 E. Jones, run out.....	33
7 W. Volstenholme, b. Holman.....	9
8 G. Gepp, c. Cox, b. Holman.....	20
9 F. Tross, c. Keay, b. Tross.....	9
10 P. Fairbairn, b. Cox.....	0
11 A. Hime, not out.....	15
Byes 18, l. b. 2, w. b. 8, n. b. 2.....	30
	224

Bowling Analysis.	
balls.	runs.
1 W. Holman 179 70 5 2 0	1
2 C. Tross.....	61 14 6 1 0
3 H. Fitzhugh 80 46 3 2 2	1
4 G. Cox.....	60 44 0 4 2
5 C. Bull.....	18 12 0 0 3
6 C. Walter.....	11 8 0 0 1

Our S. Paulo correspondent declares that the Rio eleven was the best ever sent there. Now, the question is pertinent: what would the Paulistas have said if the scratch eleven had gone up? No quantity of square meals would have prevented the victory of the Fluminenses, and all the mug row would have been as nothing.

#### THE B. A. D. & M. SOCIETY OF BAHIA.

To the Editor:

Sir.—The British Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society gave their first entertainment at the rooms of the Bahia British Club on the 7th inst. to a full house.

Mr. C. A. Wilson (acting British consul) opened the proceedings with some very appropriate remarks, which fully explained the aims and views of the above society.

The performance reflected great credit on the talent of the British community. Mr. Gunton's song (in costume) was well rendered, calling for an encore. Mr. Richardson sang both his songs with much spirit, and they were vociferously encored. The audience was greatly disappointed at Mr. Robertson's unavoidable absence, as his execution on the flute is as well known as himself.

Many thanks are due to the ladies, their playing being perfect, but we will not attempt to report individually on their performances as it would be difficult to say which piece was rendered the best.

Mr. Orton worked (?) his violin to perfection and was ably accompanied by Mrs. John Benn. Mr. A. Wilcox's recitation was good, but we should recommend his studying his voice more and not choosing too hard a piece.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### PART I.

En route. Pianoforte solo	MR. F. PERRY
For far away. Song.....	T. O. GUNTON
Jeridans (Macaulay) Reading.....	Rev. A. BUTLER
The Powder Monkey. Song.....	MR. C. RICHARDSON
Exercise on flute. Solo.....	W. ROBERTSON
To the Woods. Song.....	G. A. WILSON.

##### PART II.

Les deux marches militaires.	MISSES DENNIS
Piano duet.....	MR. C. RICHARDSON
The Englishman. Song.....	MR. F. ORTON
Rigoleto. Violin solo.....	Pianoforte accompaniment by Mrs. JOHN BENN
The Yarn of the "Nancy Bell." Recitation.....	MR. A. WILCOX
Linda de Chamounix. Pianoforte solo.....	MISS C. MESSEDER
Jack's Yarn. Song.....	MR. H. MAYCOCK.

At the conclusion of the above programme the dancers took possession of the floor, and it was not until the wee small hours that a very enjoyable evening came to an end.

X.

Bahia, 11th September, 1886.

#### BANK OF BRAZIL.

We have procured a copy of the report of the bank for the year ended June 30th last and make the following extracts:

The circulation was reduced 1,319,550\$ during the year, the directors preferring to withdraw 45,600,000\$, as stipulated under law No. 2,400 dated Sept. 17th, 1873, rather than continue to advance money on mortgage to planters.

The profits were 7,442,271\$329 and nett losses were 2,390,739\$411, leaving a profit of 5,051,531\$918. Including expenses, interest and losses the nett profit was 3,854,651\$750, which was distributed as follows, viz: dividends, 8½ per cent. 2,805,000\$, administration 70,125\$ and reserve funds 979,526\$750. The cash movement was 1,306,043,264\$567, which was about 50,000,000\$ greater than in the preceding year, to which increase the Treasury account current must have greatly contributed. The balance increased by about 6,845,000\$. It is satisfactory to know that about 60 per cent of payments were made on checks, and that a species of clearing house is organized, for the report says the monthly liquidations by means of checks averaged between 9,000,000\$ and 10,000,000\$.

The bank borrowed 7,000,000\$ from the Treasury, which had been repaid and the securities pawned in guarantee of the loan returned.

The reserve fund on June 30th should have been 8,755,304\$385, but by the debiting of losses in the commercial department of 2,371,580\$432, and in the mortgage department of 42,554\$255, it was reduced to 6,383,723\$974, a sum of 23,295\$276 having been collected during the year.

Bills discounted amounted to 117,553,655\$666, of which, however, Treasury bills represent the enormous amount of 72,131,700\$, leaving only about 46,000,000\$ as having been loaned to commerce, trade, etc. The deposit accounts, bills and in account current, showed a falling off of 1,806,990\$356 in balances. A table is given of deposits by bills, but the interest allowed is not specified.

Accounts in liquidation were debited with 691,302\$420 during the year and credited with 1,722,368\$596 of which only 239,657\$964 was in money,

the balance being distributed over various accounts, bills discounted appearing as charged with 1,316,840\$. The directors consider that 60 per cent. of this account, amounting to 3,997,158\$931, will be collected.

The S. Paulo branch earned 21 per cent. on its capital (800,000\$), although the profits had been much reduced by the competition of local banks and the superabundance of money in that province. The balance sheet is dated May 31st.

In the mortgage department only five mortgages, and these renewals, were effected, amounting to 164,000\$. A large number of mortgages fall due within the next three or four years, and of these 50 per cent., it is estimated, will be paid and the proceeds invested in government stock. The reduction in the balance of rural mortgages during the year was 2,019,185\$805. Of the mortgagors, 319 owing 10,519,043\$720 have met all engagements and the total balance of the account is 24,062,442\$920, of which the manager estimates 2,000,000\$ will prove a total loss.

Two items in the mortgage balance are worthy of notice, interest due and administration due, which together amount to 2,316,000\$. The province of Rio de Janeiro appears to have reduced its indebtedness to the bank by some 7,470,000\$, S. Paulo 5,868,000\$, Minas Geraes 2,633,000\$ and Espírito Santo 81,000\$ since the establishment of the mortgage department of the bank.

The auditors report finding everything in order, and having served four years asked to be relieved.

The expenses of the bank seem very heavy. These consist of:

Percentage to administration.....	70,125\$000
Salaries do.....	50,000 000
Clerks.....	191,788 850
Lawyer and attorney.....	15,600 000
Expenses.....	53,236 035
Experts in mortgage department....	26,000 000

406,749\$885 besides which liquidation expenses are charged in profit and loss account with 11,074\$334.

Altogether the report should be of little satisfaction to the shareholders of the bank.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

September 13.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros referred to the claim of the *Forges et Chantiers* company for breach of contract. The minister of justice replied that steps had been taken to embargo the decision of the Court of Appeals. Sr. Medeiros then attacked coffee expositions and charged packers with adulterating our coffee by mixing triage. He finally presented a motion for information as to what had been spent on these expositions by the government in Europe and other parts of the world. Senator Lima Duarte inquired about a Protestant church in Minas Geraes, which is unduly protected by the police authorities. The decree proroguing the session to the 25th inst. was read. The minister of agriculture replied to preceding speakers, defending the government against charges made. In the Chamber the session was of no interest.

September 14.—In the Senate Srs. Lima Duarte and Saravia explained what action had been taken by the cabinet of which they were members regarding the *Forges et Chantiers* question, declaring no contract had ever been signed. Senator Avila sharply criticised a recent order of the minister of marine relative to a manifestation made by naval officers to an editor of a daily paper, and the premier defended his colleague. Senators Soares Brandão and Meira de Vasconcellos and the minister of agriculture spoke on the department budget of the last. Senator Taunay also spoke defending the Hamburg colonization society and advocating the payment of damages caused by the burning of the Porto Alegre exposition. He showed what advantages had accrued to Santa Catharina through immigration. In the Chamber Deputy Ferreira Vianna asked for more independence for the municipal chambers and opposed the proposed credit for sanitary reforms.

September 15.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros, referring to the recent duel here, asked for information as to whether the naval officers concerned in it were to be punished. The premier said the government had no knowledge of the matter; he had read the account in the newspapers, but this did not constitute actual knowledge of the occurrence. Senator Avila again referred to the order of the minister of marine relative to manifestations by naval officers. Senator José Bonifácio availed of the Natividade business to say some sharp things to the government. Senator Luiz Felipe spoke on central factories and railways in Pernambuco and Senator Avila referred to the great sum expended on public employes, and the Quixadá reservoir, charging that the report of engineer Reis contained manifestly false information. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Celso asked the premier his questions as to the opinion of the government as to the status of slaves, whether they were or were not in *statu liberi*, and

proceeded to prove they were. The premier replied that the *status liberi* did not exist, that Africans, whether imported before or after the 1831 law, were legally slaves when once registered, that free born children were sufficiently cared for by being placed under the protection of their mothers' masters, and that the last emancipation law was the final point of the slavery question. Deputy Coelho Rodrigues considered slavery and capital punishment as necessities. He deduced legal arguments to prove that the slaves were not in *statu liberi*, and would not vote a real for immigrants, particularly such as had light hair and blue eyes, for the climate did not suit these; native colonists are his preference and if immigrants desire to come, let a distinction be drawn between these guests and the landlords (*donos da casa*).

September 16.—In the Senate Sr. Jaguaribe defended the people of Ceará against a charge made by Senator Avila that they only entered the army when starving. Senators Affonso Celso, Franco de Sá and Silveira Martins spoke on the agriculture budget, but the session was of no general interest. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

September 17.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifácio made a forcible attack on the government on the slavery question and moved amendments to the agriculture budgets, which if passed will cause a joint session of Senate and Chamber. The minister of agriculture replied to preceding speakers, and declared he would not accept Senator José Bonifácio's amendments. Senator Correia regretted that these amendments were presented, for they precipitated a fusion. He defended the action of the government in the Natividade business. Senator Saravia would vote for the first two amendments of Sr. José Bonifácio but not for the third. He explained his reasons and then touched upon immigration. In the Chamber the credit for 300,000\$ for sanitary improvements passed, and the rest of the session was of no interest.

September 18.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros, in referring to an item in the News regarding the issue of cancelled treasury notes, made some severe charges against the agents of the treasury at Pernambuco, and asked for information regarding the cancellation of called-in notes. The agriculture budget passed second reading and two of Senator José Bonifácio amendments were adopted. Senator Dantas spoke on the finance budgets criticising various propositions. As the budget was very thoroughly discussed when the prorogation of the former year's estimates was debated, the speech was uninteresting. In the Chamber a personal affair occupied some time after which the proposition for paying a foreign railway company 350,000 francs interest passed first reading. The bill on carrying prohibited weapons was discussed by Deputies Oliveira Kibeiro, its author, Affonso Penna, Candido de Oliveira and Alves de Araújo, who proposed adjoining the matter. Deputies Salles and Ferreira Vianna spoke on the public lands bill.

September 20.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros insisted upon reading certain information furnished him by the department of agriculture regarding railways. Senator Ignacio Martins complained of the delay in reporting his bill for abolishing the flogging of slaves. Senator Cruz Machado presented a bill for modifying the practice of courts of appeal and Senators Taunay and Dantas spoke on the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of *cinchona calisaya*. The minister of finance spoke on his budget, saying that the floating debt was 36,000,000\$, which would be reduced by 9,000,000\$ to be received from the last call on the internal loan; the rest of the minister's speech was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputies Correia, Werneck, Salles and Araújo Góes discussed the public lands bill, all finding some imperfections in it.

September 21.—In the Senate Sr. José Bonifácio again complained that his motion for information as to the loans, was not yet satisfied. The premier said the matter might be discussed when the third debate on the finance budget was up, and a motion of the S. Paulo senator to repeat his demand was not passed. The finance budget passed second reading, including the payment to Messrs. Waring Brothers, with an amendment however that it is not paid under the Carneiro da Rocha decree. The daily press says the vote was 18 to 21, three liberal senators voting with the government. The minister of empire and Senator Diogo Velho spoke on the credit for works at the abattoir which also passed second reading. The rest of the session was of no general interest. In the Chamber the death of Deputy Antunes, Mattos Gross, was announced and on motion the House adjourned.

—A third prorogation of the General Assembly was announced on the 23rd, this time to October 5th.

—In the Chamber on the 17th Deputy Affonso Celso, in a personal explanation, stated that a *juiz de direito* in one of the provinces was an idiot (*mentecapto*).

—In the session of the 14th inst. the minister of agriculture informed the Senate that it is the intention of the government, in case the authorization and means be not voted for the Santos harbor improvements, to call for tenders under the law of 1866, as "an urgent and imperative necessity."

—The liberal senators who will oppose the credit for paying Messrs. Waring Brothers 270,000 do so, not on the ground that the claim is illegal, but because of the manner in which the government presents it, viz.: that it is an attempt to throw all the onus for the necessity of diplomatic interference in the matter on the liberal cabinet that held office when the cancelling of the contract occurred.

—Senator José Bonifácio on the 17th presented the following amendments, or additions, to the budget of the department of agriculture:

1st. The annual reduction on the primitive value of the slave under § 1 of art. 3 of No. 3,270 dated September 28th, 1885, is to be estimated from the date of the law;

2nd. In the prohibition of § 19 of the same article and law, the neutral municipality is to be included as a separate administrative division;

3rd. The value of the slave as declared by the master under § 2 of art. 1 of the same law before closing the registry may be contested by the collector, and failing an agreement action will be taken according to § 7 of art. 3 (arbitration).

The first two of these were adopted on the 18th, notwithstanding the opposition of the ministry. Five conservative senators voted with the opposition.

—O Paiz says that on the 20th Deputy Correia told the following story, which however we do not find reported: A certain president of Paraná, some years ago, sent to S. Paulo for two friends and arranged the following business with them: Friend X was appointed *juiz comissario* of lands in the interior of Paraná and immediately after his appointment friend Y proposed to purchase land to a large extent. The president accepted the proposal, and judge X made the surveys, the deeds were executed and friend Y paid all taxes and dues to the state and was the perfectly legal owner of a great tract, a principality. On these lands some poor peasants labored, who knew nothing of these surveys, nor of the purchase until the proprietor appeared to turn them out of their holdings. Further, the president after resigning his appointment bought from his friend Y one half of the land surveyed by the *juiz comissario* X.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The August receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 102,398\$948.

—The coffee trees along the Rio Mogy-guaçu, São Paulo, began blossoming early in the present month.

—The revenue receipts in the province of Amazonas during the month of July amounted to 26,622\$881.

—There were 25 vessels entering the port of Pará during the month of August, of which 17 were steamers.

—The August receipts of the Espírito Santo postoffice amounted to 340\$058, and the expenditures to 1,629\$337.

—The Bahia provincial assembly was in session five months, cost 200,000\$ and did nothing useful. A daily colleague is our authority.

—An epidemic of yellow fever is reported from the village of Alcantara, province of Maranhão, five deaths having occurred up to the 6th inst.

—The August receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 773,644\$821, against 644,536\$808 in 1885, 467,926\$131 in 1884 and 899,981\$624 in 1883.

—A new journal has made its appearance in São Paulo under the title of *O Intramonte*. It is not a socialist organ, however, but is devoted to the interests of "commerce, agriculture and industry."

—By orders from the imperial government the treasurer of the Pernambuco sub-treasury, Dr. Eduardo de Barros Falcão de Lacerda, has been imprisoned in Fortaleza do Brum, on account of the recent robbery, or defalcation.

—The party of engineers belonging to the São Paulo geological and geographical survey, which has been making an exploration of the Rio Paranaíba, is expected to arrive at Botucatu to-day on their return.

—The Paratyba provincial assembly has voted a representation to the imperial government, protesting against the contract for supplying Pernambuco with fresh beef, which creates a monopoly injurious to the grazing interests of that province.

—The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco in August were:

	1886	1885
Sugar, bags.....	5,329	1,252
Cotton do.....	8,285	4,803

—The number of immigrants received at the provincial *hospedaria* in São Paulo during the month of August was 997, of which 502 were Italians and 495 Portuguese. Of these 427 remained in the city, and the rest went to various parts of the province.

—According to a statistical table organized in the provincial treasury of Espírito Santo, the exports from that province during the fiscal year 1885-86 included the following items: cleaned coffee 307,445 bags, uncleaned coffee 852 bags, pork 1,099,900 kilos, *farinha* 3,587,036 kilos, maize 661,669 kilos, rum 31,440 litres, beans 7,120 litres, cotton 5,286 kilos, salt fish 1,750 kilos, tobacco 2,136 kilos, etc. The exports of wood were very small, as well as of many other articles which might be produced to advantage in the province. The provincial export duties collected amounted to a total of 338,240\$952.

—The August receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house were 23,735\$814, against 9,578\$579 in the same month of last year. The greater part of the increase came from export duties, which increased from 5,832\$850 in 1885, to 18,576\$717 in 1886.

—The province of Maranhão maintains 167 primary schools for both sexes at an annual cost of 130,000\$. The number of pupils matriculated comprises 5,900 boys and 1,887 girls. The teachers' salaries are so very small, however, that it is difficult to find competent persons for the work.

—The Ypiranga lottery memorial seems to be encountering difficulties. A large amount of money has been spent on the building, and a contract has been made with Pedro Americo for an 8.40 X 4.90 (metres) picture commemorating Brazilian independence, but still more is wanted, and another lottery is advocated.

—In view of the prejudices suffered by the provincial officials from the recent suspension of payments, the president of the province of Sergipe has resolved to issue 100,000\$ in provincial 7% apolices, in denominations of 100\$ and 200\$ each, the same to be redeemed when the finances of the province will permit.

—The Desterro, Sta. Catharina, custom house shows the following annual averages for the past 15 years, in periods of five fiscal years:

1871-76.....	298,767\$888
1876-81.....	379,057 108
1881-86.....	532,579 100

In 1884-85 receipts were 455,013\$832 which in 1885-86 had increased to 572,451\$843.

—The July exports of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 557,904 kilograms, valued at 1,151,795\$756, of which about four-fifths went to the United States. The value of all other exports for the month was 140,017\$690, making a grand total of 1,291,813\$446, on which the export duties paid were 194,848\$387 to the general government, 118,507\$849 to the province, and 4,947\$564 to municipalities.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The extension of the Príncipe do Grão Pará railway to S. José do Preto is open to traffic.

—The balance paid the S. Paulo and Rio railway for guaranteed interest for the first half of this year amounted to 293,849\$566.

—The June receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinal line amounted to 35,900\$483, and the expenditures to 17,895\$385, leaving a balance of 18,005\$098.

—The track-laying on the Caldas branch of the Mogyana line has been completed, and the formal opening will take place some time next month.

—The Bragança company, São Paulo, has recently been consolidating and paying off its floating indebtedness with the proceeds of the loan raised in this city.

—The August receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 225,873\$930, of which 46,178\$560 from passengers and 145,568\$210 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—On the 14th the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 120,844\$615, balance of interest guaranteed to the Mogyana railway for the first half of this year.

—By telegram received here it is reported that on the 16th the first train of the Brazil Great Southern railway ran over the section between Quararim river and Uruguaiana.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway to pay the expenses of burying such workmen as may be killed on the road.

—Although the interest guarantee for the last half year was paid to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company some time ago, and the books made up, no announcement has yet appeared as to the payment of the dividend. There is some suspicion that the directors are buying up stock. As a dividend is to be paid for the half year in question and the money is ready, the best thing the directors can do is to pay it.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo railway during the half year ending 30th June last were 2,481,580\$550, and the expenditures 1,245,801\$870, leaving a surplus of 1,235,688\$680. The fiscal cut out 6,168\$220 during the half year as unauthorised expenditures, a part of which was the salary of the resident engineer who was absent on leave from the company, but without permission from the president of the province.

—The engineer sent by the government to examine the railways in the northern provinces reports that the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension should have Guanabaras as a terminus, but that the Bahia and S. Francisco should be extended to the S. Francisco river as the only means of securing a return on the large amounts already employed in the enterprise. He says it is estimated that 2,000,000\$ will suffice. Both these extensions are government lines.

—A curious accident occurred on the Mogyana line on the 13th inst., but happily without loss of life. A ballast train, carrying some passengers, was running over the line between Ribeirão Preto and the Rio Fardo, when at kilometer 328 an enormous fallen tree was encountered on the track. The locomotive driver saw it just in time to avoid a serious collision. A contractor riding in front of the locomotive was bruised somewhat by jumping from his perilous position, and the locomotive was a little battered and derailed.









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